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Boucetta returns after Arab tour

RABAT (R) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta returned here Monday night after touring 10 Arab capitals delivering messages from King Hassan in preparation for an Arab summit in Morocco next month. Foreign ministers will meet in Mohammedia, north of Casablanca, on Aug. 28 to prepare the summit expected to focus on Lebanon, an Arab League spokesman in Tunis said. The last Arab summit, meeting in November in Fez, Morocco, was suspended after five hours of debate on a Saudi Arabian Middle East peace plan. Mr. Boucetta visited Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait and Tunisia. Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi arrived together with Mr. Boucetta and said he would discuss arrangements for the summit with King Hassan.

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International group condemns Israel

NICOSIA (R) — An international commission of inquiry into Israeli crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples ended a two-day conference here Tuesday. The 18-member group included British lawyer John Platts-Mills, who convened and chaired the meeting, former U.S. Attorney-General Ramsey Clark, Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, and former Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes. Accusing Israel of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, the group called for an immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal and appealed to Israeli soldiers "to help stop this abominable war." Mr. Platts-Mills, setting out the commission's findings and conclusions, said Israel was accused of crimes against peace, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Group members presented evidence they said they had gathered during a two-week visit to Lebanon. This included interviews with unnamed Israeli officers in which they condemned their own country's invasion of Lebanon.

Israel blocks UNIFIL entry

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — For the second time in a month the Israeli army has prevented U.N. peacekeeping forces, stationed along the southern Lebanese border from travelling into Israel. An army spokesman said the ban was ordered for "security reasons" Monday afternoon and was lifted Tuesday on the Defence Ministry's orders but gave no other details. Security sources said Irish Gen. William Callaghan, commander of the U.N. Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL), had asked Israel's chief of staff for a full explanation.

Greece expects some injured Palestinians to arrive Saturday

ATHENS (R) — A group of wounded Palestinian commandos will arrive here on Saturday for medical treatment, the first of about 300 Greece has agreed to take, a government spokesman said Tuesday. The Greek government said last week it had agreed to a proposal by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib to accept 200 to 300 wounded Palestinians for treatment in Greek hospitals.

Silent protest in U.S. against Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A group of black-dressed women carrying signs asking the world to pray for the living and dead in Lebanon held a silent vigil outside U.N. headquarters here Tuesday to protest against Israeli actions in the Middle East. The protest was sponsored by the Washington-based Arab Women's Council.

U.S. Senate okays new immigration bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate approved a bill Tuesday that would revise U.S. immigration policy for the first time in 30 years by limiting immigrants to 425,000 a year. The bill would also give U.S. residency to illegal aliens already well established in America, but impose fines of up to \$1,000 for a first offence and even jail sentences for repeated offences on employers who hire illegal aliens in the future. If passed by the House of Representatives, the bill would limit "family reunification" immigration of relatives to 375,000 a year, with preference going to sons and daughters of U.S. citizens. The remaining 75,000 immigrants would, in order of preference, be "aliens of exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, professions, or business," skilled workers, investors in and managers of large U.S. businesses, and other aliens. Aliens resident in the United States since 1977 would be granted permanent residency while those in the country since 1980 would be given temporary residency.



The Italian contingent of an international peace-keeping force for Beirut is reviewed Monday by Lt. Gen. Riccardo Bisognero in Legnano, Italy, prior to the forces' departure for Beirut in southern Italy, where they will board two landing crafts in the next few days (A.P. wirephoto)

French policy 'will not be altered'

Mitterrand chalks out anti-terrorist measures

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand said Tuesday that extremist attacks against Jewish interests in Paris would not force him to alter his Middle East policy and announced a series of measures to root out terrorism. He also rejected charges from Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin that France was suffering a wave of anti-Semitism and suggested that Mr. Begin would spend his time better if he worked for peace in his region. Speaking in a television address devoted to recent extremist attacks and his Middle East policy, Mr. Mitterrand said extremists had chosen France as a target because it represented the principal factor for peace in the Lebanon conflict.

The president was referring in particular to a gun attack on a Jewish restaurant in Paris last week in which six people were killed. Police believe an extremist Palestinian group was responsible. Mr. Mitterrand said France would maintain its policy of what he called "presence and balance" in the Middle East. "I shall not give it up under threats and obviously I intend to organize the country, the public

services, the police in such a way that this terrorism is at last punished," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand, who broke off his summer vacation to preside over an emergency cabinet meeting, pledged an unrelenting campaign to hunt down the perpetrators of political violence in France.

Among new measures aimed at mobilising a national effort against terrorism, Mr. Mitterrand announced the creation of a post of secretary of state for public security and said a senior gendarmier officer was being appointed to coordinate action.

Mr. Mitterrand said Commander Christian Prouteau, head of the elite gendarmier intervention brigade, would be given the coordination job. Joseph Franceschi, a junior minister for the aged, was appointed to the new ministerial post.

Other measures include the establishment of a centralised anti-terrorist data bank, tighter frontier controls, a ban on the sale of certain weapons, heavy reinforcement of police services dealing with public security and closer cooperation with other European police forces.

Peres says Mitterrand meeting helpful

PARIS (R) — Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres conferred with President Francois Mitterrand Tuesday and said he believed the meeting had helped ease tensions between France and Israel.

He rejected allegations, voiced last week by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, that France was a land of rampant anti-Semitism and said Mr. Mitterrand was a friend of Israel with a very deep understanding of the country.

The leader of the Israeli Labour Party arrived Monday on an official mission to repair some of the damage to relations arising from France's policy over the Lebanon conflict and from Mr. Begin's tirade against President Mitterrand last week.

Asked by reporters if his lengthy talk with Mr. Mitterrand had eased the strain in Franco-Israeli relations, Mr. Peres said: "I believe yes, because what was necessary was a clarification and not just an exchange."

Mr. Peres said France and Israel agreed on most aspects of the Middle East. The main difference lay in their views concerning a future Palestinian state and the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said.

The Mitterrand administration believes an independent Palestinian state should be created with the participation of the PLO once the organisation recognises Israel's existence.

Mr. Peres said his party believed the Palestinian question should be resolved with Jordan and that there was no room for a "Palestinian state with a Palestinian army at the gates of Jerusalem."

Mr. Peres said his Labour Party had opposed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and believed that Israel had no role to play as "policeman of the Middle East."

PLO denies Israeli report

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Amman Najib Al Ahmad has denied a report broadcast by Radio Israel claiming that Mr. Ahmad has told a correspondent of a French newspaper that the PLO has decided to carry out commando operations against Israel from Jordanian territory after it withdraws from Lebanon. Mr. Ahmad said the report is fabricated and groundless.

PLO accuses U.S. of 'hypocrisy, blackmail'

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has accused the United States of "flagrant hypocrisy and blackmail" mediating in the Lebanon conflict.

The PLO spokesman on foreign affairs, Farouk Kaddoumi, addressing the U.N. General Assembly's third special session this year on the Palestine question, Monday repeated demands for comprehensive sanctions against Israel.

Such sanctions can only be invoked by the Security Council. Pressure should also be put on the United States to end its support for Israeli aggression, he said.

Without naming U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who is trying to negotiate the evacuation of PLO forces from besieged west Beirut, Mr. Kaddoumi said the Americans were trying to mediate after vetoing Security Council resolutions designed to end the conflict.

"The U.S. is trying to play the role of mediator in a process of flagrant hypocrisy and blackmail," he said.

Agreement on Beirut expected today

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Negotiators worked Tuesday on the finishing touches to a plan to evacuate Palestinian fighters from west Beirut and an agreement was expected to be announced at a Lebanese cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

After meeting U.S. mediator Philip Habib, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan told reporters: "I think today we reached, on paper, the end of our sorrows. We hope to start the implementation after we announce tomorrow (Wednesday) at the cabinet meeting all that was agreed upon."

Hopes rose among west Beirut residents that an end to their two-month siege by Israeli forces was in sight.

Earlier on Tuesday Mr. Wazzan met Hani Al Hassan, chief negotiator of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), for the second time in 24 hours to discuss the organisation's response to Israel's modified terms on the withdrawal.

Details of the PLO's latest position and of the accord now apparently on the verge of being completed were not available.

But both Lebanese and Israeli officials have said they hope the departure of some 7,100 PLO commandos to several Arab countries can start by the end of this week. The withdrawal is scheduled to take two weeks.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros met the French and Italian ambassadors on Tuesday to discuss arrangements for the multinational force, which is expected to include French, Italian and U.S. troops.

French envoy Paul Marc Henry said later: "We discussed the text of a request which will be conveyed to the French government by the Lebanese government."

Flurry of presidential election

Lebanese politicians were meanwhile increasingly preoccupied with arrangements for a presidential election which has been called for Thursday to find a successor to Elias Sarkis, whose term of office expires on Sept. 23.

Despite objections from Muslim and leftist leaders that this was no time to hold an election, preparations appeared to be gaining momentum.

The Muslims and leftists fear that the right-wing Falangist Party will use the Israeli invasion to railroad through its candidate, rightist militia commander Bashir Gemayel, the only man so far to announce his candidacy.

One of the chief problems is that the parliament building, where deputies are supposed to elect the president, is just behind Israeli lines on the Green Line dividing the eastern and western sectors of Beirut.

The Israeli brigadier-general commanding forces in the Beirut area formally handed over front-line positions in the area Tuesday to Lebanese army Col. Michel Aoun at a brief ceremony on the steps of parliament.

There were signs that the Israelis were easing their blockade of west Beirut.

Travellers arriving in west Beirut from the Israeli-occupied eastern sector reported that there were no Israeli or Falangist checkpoints on the east side of the Galerie Semaan crossing point in the southern suburbs.

Sharon: Solution is near

Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Tuesday a peaceful solution for the withdrawal of Palestinian forces and Syrian troops from Beirut was near but further negotiations were necessary.

Mr. Sharon, principal architect of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, told Israeli Radio after conferring with Mr. Habib in Beirut: "A solution is near."

He said progress had been made in Tuesday's negotiations on three outstanding issues. These were a list of the commandos who will leave Beirut, the withdrawal of the small Syrian force in the city and the return of an Israeli pilot taken prisoner by the Palestinians and the bodies of nine Israeli soldiers killed in action.

Progress was made today on these main issues but further clarification is necessary," Mr. Sharon said.

"We shall have a clearer picture in the next 24 hours," he added.

Once Mr. Habib has PLO acceptance, he is expected to send his proposals back to Israel for formal endorsement by the Israeli government.

The official said unless there were last-minute changes in the plan a full cabinet meeting would not be necessary and Prime Minister Menachem Begin could endorse it himself.

Habib to go to Syria

Israeli officials said they were assuming Mr. Habib would go to Damascus in the next day or two to get Syrian agreement to withdraw its army units from Beirut.

According to Israeli estimates, there are between 1,500 and 2,500 Syrian soldiers in the Lebanese capital as well as 2,500-4,000 members of the Syrian-commanded Palestine Liberation Army.

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HOME REPORT

Pollution and the environment

Six major groups of air pollutants

By Mustafa M. Salma

AIR POLLUTION is defined as contamination of the air by waste production from the activities of man or the "excessive concentration of foreign matter in the air which adversely affects the well being of the individual or causes damage to property."

Air pollution is older than man. In fact, its origin can be dated back accurately to the creation of our planet, in an age when erupting volcanoes blackened the skies with countless tonnes of cinders and ash. Today we still have volcanoes and many other sources of natural air pollution. Among these are: Sandstorms, forest fires ignited by lightning, decaying vegetation and pollens.

Yet, these natural air pollutants have been counter-balanced by the atmosphere's natural cleaning action. Particulate matter, dust, drifts, agglomerates gradually settle or is rained out of the sky. Gases oxidize or convert to less harmful forms and become attached to particles.

But when man entered the picture, he disturbed this natural balance. Today when we speak of air pollution, many think of the complex array of emissions associated with our modern, highly industrialized civilization, such as gases, fumes, and fine particulate matter. Still other commonly constructed pollutants are exhaust fumes from automobiles, locomotives, aircraft and products of incinerators and radioactive fallout. Therefore, it is both apparent and true that man's growth and development has been closely paralleled by a growth in the type and quantity of his waste.

People cause air pollution and more people, more factories, more cars, mean more air pollution, which occurs over one hundred varieties and they can have widely different effects at different concentrations.

In practice pollutants are divided into six major groups: Particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and photochemical smog products.

Particulate matter consists of solid and liquid substances in a wide range of sizes such as dust, mist, ash, smoke and fumes. Some of these particles are visible as smoke and some are microscopic. Very small particles remain in the air for long periods and can be transported by wind. Particulate matter causes grime in cities, dirt in our homes and soil on our

clothes. They also scatter light and carry poisonous materials to our lungs.

Some particulate pollutants emitted from industrial sources and automobile exhaust are much more toxic than others. Highly toxic substances such as arsenic, cadmium and asbestos are associated with specific industries and are of concern only in the vicinity of the source. Fluorides, which cause severe damage to vegetation and cattle, are discharged into the atmosphere during the manufacture of phosphate fertilizers. Lead is a cumulative poison that is taken into the body in food and water as well as air.

Lead can damage the brains of young children and cause death. It can also impair the functioning of the nervous system in adults. Most of the lead in our atmosphere is emitted by motor vehicles burning leaded fuels.

Carbon monoxide

Carbon monoxide is produced by the incomplete burning of the carbon in fuels. About 95 per cent of the carbon monoxide in our air comes from internal combustion engines such as automobiles, trucks, and buses.

Carbon monoxide is colourless, odourless invisible poisonous gas which replaces oxygen in the bloodstream which is needed to carry on body metabolism. In high concentrations it kills quickly; at lower concentrations it brings dizziness, headaches, and slowing of mental processes. Exposure is dangerous to certain people who are afflicted with heart disease, anaemia, asthma and other respiratory ailments.

Sulphur oxides

Sulphur oxides are corrosive, acrid, poisonous gases produced when burning "fossil fuels" containing sulphur, like coal and oil. Burning produces sulphur dioxide gas which oxidizes further with moisture in the air to form sulphuric acid mist (H₂SO₄).

Sulphur pollution in the air decreases visibility, destroys paint, corrodes electrical equipment, attacks nylon, and kills plants.

Nitrogen oxides

Nitrogen oxides are produced when fuel is burned at the high

temperatures reached in vehicle engines, electrical power plants and boilers in industrial operation. The major two pollutants are nitric oxide (NO), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Mixtures of these two compounds are known as oxides of nitrogen and they are involved in photochemical reactions that contribute to photochemical smog.

Nitrogen dioxide in the levels found in polluted air causes irritation to the eyes, throat, and nose. Studies indicate that nitrogen dioxide increases susceptibility to infection and pulmonary changes have been caused in experimental animals by sustained exposures at higher levels. It also seems to restrict the growth of plants.

When fuels or organic waste materials are burned, a class of pollutants known as organic compounds (hydrocarbons, aldehydes, and carbonyls) are created, along with carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and smoke particles. These organic compounds are the result of incomplete combustion and range in complexity from methane, to much more complex molecules containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in varying proportions.

Organic compounds are also emitted to the atmosphere when gasoline, paint, ink and solvents evaporate. It has been estimated that breathing the air of an average city is equivalent, in terms of this cancer producing substance in cigarette smoking, to smoking seven cigarettes a day.

The principal pollution problem of hydrocarbons is their ability to enter into a reaction in the atmosphere with other gases (oxides of nitrogen) under the influence of ultra-violet radiation to produce photochemical smog.

Photochemical smog-oxidant

Photochemical smog results from a chemical reaction which takes place in the atmosphere between nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases under the influence of sunshine. The major effect of oxidants are visibility reduction, vegetation damage and eye irritation. The largest fraction of photochemical smog is ozone (O₃). Other substances include nitrogen dioxide and peroxyacetyl (PAN). The biggest source of gases that trigger photochemical smog is the automobile emission.

The six levels of Beidha

By Mohammad M. Khadija

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Khadija is a staff archaeologist with the Jordan Department of Antiquities.

JORDAN'S claim to the title, "Cradle of Civilisation," was substantially bolstered by the discovery, in 1960, of the very ancient village of Beidha, a discovery that has pushed our knowledge of early man back into the pre-pottery beginnings of civilisation, when hunting, tilling, grinding and building were all done by implements chipped and polished out of stone. The excavations undertaken at the site by Diana Kirkbride and the Jordan Department of Antiquities have uncovered six main building levels that contain the ruins of four different types of architecture, each with its own individual and significant style and building techniques.

Beidha, situated some 1,000 metres above sea level among the rock formations left by the Great Rift earthquake, was inhabited 9,000 years ago by Neolithic man. Our excavations revealed that even during this early age, before the invention of pottery, people knew how to build houses and

grind grain. Several millennia later, when Petra became the capital of the Nabataean kingdom, the Nabataeans built agricultural terraces over the rocky, uneven ground, the remains of which are still visible on the hilly surface.

Level I (circa 6000 B.C.)

Due to erosion and the destruction caused by the Nabataean terracing, proper identification of this uppermost level was difficult. We found, however, evidence of small rectangular houses and remains of their plastered floors.

Levels II and III (6600 B.C.)

Houses in these levels were all of the same size, except for a large house in Level II, a single room of 9 by 7 metres, with massive walls still standing to the height of one metre. Entrance was made through doorways in the walls, which were thick enough to accommodate three descending steps, to the plastered floor inside. There was a hearth in the center.

To the south and west were long rectangular buildings with unplastered, wide walls, divided by corridors into six rooms. Artifacts



Rectangular house, Level II.

suggest that they were workshops rather than dwellings—workshops for crafts that show a certain degree of specialisation, even at this early date. One room contained a variety of heavy implements—grinders, polishers, axes and querns. In another room, an oval wooden box holding 114 choice flints was found. No hearths were found in any of the rooms, and perhaps the dwellings were built on top. The big house, the only one with a hearth, probably was a communal dining room for the workers.

Level IV (circa 6700 B.C.)

This level revealed the finest building techniques of any found at Beidha. The houses were rectangular, but with curving walls and rounded corners. One large house contained postholes within its walls, indicating a link with earlier levels. Floors and walls were plastered and there were fireplaces in the rooms.

Level V (circa 6800 B.C.)

This level was found by a sounding to the side of Level IV's houses, and was much damaged by

later building. The structures were of circular walls broken only by the entrances. Walls and floors were plastered similar to those of the pre-pottery Neolithic age at Jericho. In Level V, evidence of architectural evolution is strong and indicates an increasing confidence in building.

Level VI (7200 B.C.)

This level contains the earliest Neolithic houses yet found. Unique, they are circular in plan, with stout posts dug into the floor at regular intervals of 30 to 50 centimetres and united by beams to a strong central post. The scheme was that of a wigwam, or centroposted circus tent. A wide stone wall was then erected around this scaffolding, with its interior face buttressing the posts. Across the upward slanting beams, brush or reeds were laid at right angles, like thatch. This supported a thick clay roof, which was probably given a fresh coat of mud annually. Interior walls, ceilings and floors were plastered.

Three of these "clusters" were excavated. One of them not only provided valuable evidence on the construction, but also on the var-

ious crafts carried out in the rooms—grinding, chipping, etc. Charred remains indicated that one of these houses had been destroyed by a very fierce fire.

Under Level VI was found a mud brick wall with a curved interior face and mud plaster surface. This produced purely Mesolithic (pre-Neolithic) artifacts. It is probable that the Neolithic newcomers to Beidha were attracted by the small tell (hill) with denuded mudbrick walls on the summit, surrounded by inviting arable land.

A cemetery, found outside the village revealed that burial practices in Beidha were of the somewhat macabre type familiar in other sites, such as Jericho and Hacilar and Catal Huyuk in Turkey. Adults were buried without heads, while infants and small children were buried in an undisturbed state under the floors.

Each village of the six main levels seems to have lasted an average of 75 years, deduced from the amount and kind of debris that filled one level before new occupants began to build on top.

—Jordan magazine



Grinding stones, 8,500 years old.



Circular house, Level VI.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Kotran
17:50 Cereos
18:10 Treasure Island
18:35 Walt Disney
19:00 Local Programme
19:35 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:35 Local Programme
22:15 Wise Poets
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy
21:00 One Hundred Great Paintings
21:10 We will meet again
22:00 News in English
22:15 Special Programme on Lebanon

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& parly on 9500 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
12:00 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:00 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Now Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Talking Points, Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea, Story Time
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
21:55 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newscast 06:30 Country Style
06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections
07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News
Summary 07:30 Translators 07:45 The

World Today 08:00 Newscast 08:30

Father of the Quarter 09:00 World News
09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30
Letter from London 09:40 Book Choice
09:45 Report on Religion 10:00 World
News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Philip
Janes Brass Ensemble 10:30 Brain of
Britain 10:32 11:00 World News 11:09
British Press Review 11:15 The World
Today 11:20 Financial News 11:40 Look
Ahead 11:45 Album Time 12:15 The
Plain Man's Guide to International
Organisations 12:30 Sherlock Holmes
13:00 World News, News about Britain
13:15 Listening Post 13:30 Meridian
14:00 Radio Newscast, 14:15 Nature
Notebook 14:25 The Farming World
14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World
News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary
15:30 Hatter's Castle 16:15 Report on
Religion 16:30 These Musical Islands
17:00 Radio Newscast 17:15 Outlook
18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary
18:15 Igor Stravinsky 18:45 The World
Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Lis-
tening Post 19:25 New Ideas 19:35 Inter-
view 19:40 Book Choice 19:45 Sports
Round-up 20:00 World News; News
about Britain 20:15 Radio Newscast
20:30 Top Twenty 21:09 Stock Market
Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45
Romance 22:00 World News 22:09 24
Hours News Summary 22:30 The Pro-
cession of Intelligence 23:00 Network
UK 23:15 A World of Wind and Brass
23:30 Jazz for the Asking 24:00 World
News 24:09 The World Today 00:25
Paperback Chorus: Financial News
00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-
up 01:00 World News; Commentary
01:15 The Flame and the Wind 01:30
Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast
Show: 17:00 News roundup; reports,
opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA
Magazine: Americana, science, culture,
letters 18:00 Special English News 18:15
Feature: Space and Man 18:30 Now
Music USA 19:00 News Roundup;
reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30
Dilemma 20:00 Special English news;
feature: Space and Man 20:30 Now
Music USA 21:00 News Roundup;
reports, opinion, analyses, 21:30 VOA
Magazine: Americana, science, culture,
letters 22:00 Special English; news
22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 VOA
World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILM

* The Treasure of Sierra Madre, by John
Huston, at the American Centre at 6:00
p.m.

EXHIBITION

* Of photographs covering 30 years of
King Hussein's visits to the U.S., at the
American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-3
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 65195
Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
American Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes
over 100 years old. Also mosaics
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan National Gallery: Has an
extensive collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Crisal Hill).
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m.
- 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-
lection of paintings, ceramics, and
sculpture by contemporary Islamic
artists from most of the Muslim coun-
tries. A collection of paintings by 19th
Century orientalist artists. Mumtazah
Jabal Luweiddeh. Opening hours:
10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. -
6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military
memorabilia dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed
Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Inter-
continental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman.
Eight Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman. Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Luweiddeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein. 66428.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the
Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-
denominational): meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

00:30 Fajr
05:02 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:40 Asr
15:19 Maghrib
18:16 Isha
19:46 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia
information department at Amman Air-
port tel. 92205-6, where it should always
be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
07:45 Karachi (PIA)
08:55 Aqaba (RJ)
09:00 Larnaca (CY)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
11:10 Cairo (EA)
14:50 Bucharest (Taron)
15:20 Jeddah (SV)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
17:00 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Istanbul (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:15 Zurich (SR)
18:35 Paris (AF)
18:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:15 Frankfurt (LH)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)
02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:25 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Aqaba
08:15 Cairo (EA)
08:40 Karachi (PIA)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:45 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:00 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
12:10 London (RJ)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
14:15 Bucharest (Taron)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:50 Jeddah (SV)
18:10 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds
Belgian franc 34.6/ 75
Dutch guilder 128.9/ 129.7
Egyptian guinea 347/ 354
French franc 51/ 51.3
Iraqi dinar 601.6/ 611.3
Italian lire (for 100) 25.5/ 25.7
Japanese yen (for 100) 135.2/ 136
Kuwaiti dinar 1231.3/ 1237.3
Lebanese lira 68.6/ 69.3
Omani rial 1029/ 1043.3
Qatari riyal 98.3/ 98.8
Saudi riyal 104/ 104.5
Swedish crown 57.7/ 58
Swiss franc 165.8/ 166.8
Syrian lira 60.6/ 61.3
UAE dirham 97.3/ 98
U.S. dollar 609.3/ 613
W. German mark 142.1/ 143

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

The weather will be fine in general with
some low clouds in the early morning.
Winds will be westerly moderate. In the
Aqaba Gulf there will be westerly moder-
ate winds and calm sea.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman 17/29
Aqaba 25/36
Desert 20/35
Jordan Valley 24/36

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 31, Aqaba 38. Humidity read-
ings: Amman 36 per cent, Aqaba 20 per
cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56590-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khadija Maternity, J. Amman 4281-4
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Madha, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Musamer, J. Hussein 67127-9
The Islamic, Abdali 66292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Amry, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Abdul Kader Al Lala 56046

Dr. Amin Abdul Jabbar 24222/3647

Al-Salam pharmacy 36791
Samer pharmacy 38559
Fayer pharmacy 61627
Samih pharmacy (Jabal Al Na'af)
Taroo taxi 23024
University taxi 61103
Mikha taxi 81106
Al-Bary taxi 41299
Asfour taxi 23230

ZARQA

Al Hawwar pharmacy (-)

IRBID

Dr. Nayef Ghazaybeh 23603/34
Al Magharyeh pharmacy 2038

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42313
Hotel complaints 6628
Price complaints 61176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apple (African) 450/400
Apple (American) 500/450
Apple (Double Red) 380/200
Apple (Golden) 280/200
Apple (Japanese) 360/300
Apple (Local) 200/160
Apple (Starline) 200/170
Apricot (Local) 230/200
Banana 260/200
Banana (Mukammur) 225/180
Beans 240/200
Beans (string) 240/200
Broad Beans 170/140
Cabbage 150/120
Carrot 80/60
Cauliflower (white) 190/160
Cherries 380/300
Cucumber (large) 170/140
Cucumber (small) 240/200
Eggplant (small) 150/120
Figs 150/120
Gaul 480/400
Grapes 200/160
Grape leaves 300/250
Hot Green Pepper 240/200
Lemon 180/140
Mellow 80/60
Marrow (large) 140/120
Marrow (small) 200/160
Milk 160/130
Okra 260/200
Onion (dry) 80/60
Parsley 100/100
Peas 340/280
Peas (imported) 350/300
Peanut (Lebanese) 360/300
Pump 280/200
Potato (imported) 120/100
Radish 150/120
Red Cherries 500/400
Sage 450/380
Sweet Pepper 160/120
Tomato 80/60
Water Melon 100/70
Water Melon (zipper) 80/60

ZARQA (Petra) — The Zarqa Municipality has formed a special working team to open streets according to the Zarqa city model. The step is part of the municipality's efforts to reach the phase of depending on itself in implementing all its projects and not submitting them to contractors for implementation.

Zarqa Mayor Salemah Al Ghwairi said the team has begun its work a month ago and has so far opened 45 streets in various parts of the city totalling 25 kilometres in length. He said this action is saving JD 1 million for the municipality budget. Thus Zarqa is the only municipality in the country which depends on its own resources in this field.

Jordan Times

An Independent Arab Weekly Published in English in Jordan

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Poor Mr. Sharon

PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) foreign affairs spokesman Farouk Kaddoumi has told a United Nations General Assembly session that the United States' attitude towards the crisis in Lebanon has been characterised by "blackmail and hypocrisy". We think that assessment is just about right, and we see further evidence for it with every passing day. Take, if you would, the most recent tale of how Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon wanted to visit Washington recently but was turned down by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. One American official was quoted as saying of Sharon that "he's just unwelcome here. Not other Israelis, just him."

This is an old technique used by the weak-kneed American apologists for Israel in Washington who are forever trying to justify Israel's militarism without wishing to assume any of the responsibility for it as Israel's suppliers of arms, money and political succour. By singling out Mr. Sharon as the bad guy, Washington is hoping that the world would make an artificial distinction between his personal policies and those of the state and people

of Israel. This is, of course, hypocrisy of the highest magnitude, and of a kind that has been dished out from Washington for many years. There are still no takers, however, for such lies.

Poor Mr. Sharon. Why should he get all the blame for the massive, indiscriminate bombing and destruction in Lebanon? He has only been defence minister for a few years. The psychological attitude that permits Israel to conduct a military campaign of such savagery is not peculiar to Ariel Sharon. It is ingrained throughout the soul of the movement called political Zionism, that aspires to build a state on someone else's land. Public opinion polls show that the majority of Israelis support the Begin-Sharon policies, in the occupied territories as in Lebanon. Whom do the Americans think they are fooling by trying to paint Ariel Sharon alone as the mad killer? The blood is evenly spread among the hands of all the Israelis, and all those in the West whose moral frailty translates in policies that are, above all, hypocritical and destructive. If this is the best that Washington can do, then God help us all.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The cornerstone of an honourable future

An open dialogue took place Monday between Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the heads of municipal and rural councils. The dialogue was considered as a renewed ring of the connection between leadership and people in our Jordanian-Palestinian community. Views were exchanged in the meeting over the Jordanian stance towards the non-stop developing events in the region and the responsibilities of Arabs in that regard.

Replying on its firm belief of the necessity to defend the Arab rights on Arab lands whether in Palestine, Lebanon, or Iraq, Jordan will keep clutching to its national commitment and to call upon all Arabs to follow the Jordanian example. That was what His Majesty King Hussein repeatedly emphasised on various occasions.

In conformity with that Jordan will not hesitate to boost all Arab efforts directed at building a unified Arab will and a true Arab solidarity. Jordan, thus, will remain the so-called rock on which will break all domination plots of which the starting point was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The failure of the Camp-David plans could be taken as

an example.

Mr. Badran said the responsibility of Arabs lies in the necessity of the restoration of faith in each other. The Arabs are also required to act in a manner that would lead to the success of the impending Arab summit meeting so as to be able to confront all hostile challenges. Bearing of such responsibilities does not afford postponement nor does it allow any slow-down because time is a weapon that should not be left in the possession of the enemy for ever. Any move by the Arabs to grab the curb in this sensitive stage is considered essential and historical especially if it is a direct sequel to the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance in Beirut.

History has recorded bright pages for those heroes. History is waiting actions of the Arab leaders.

The harmony and solidarity of our Jordanian-Palestinian community will give ideal examples of challenge and confrontation and will be a strong motive for all courageous Arabs who are concerned with the restoration of Arab honour and dignity.

Al Dustour: Arab solidarity and the internal front

The Israeli aggression on Lebanon is not the last. It is only a beginning of a new phase of Israeli ambitions in the Arab World. Israel plans to create a new political status in the area, through which it can set up a Lebanese sectarian regime that will be the bud that carries the U.S.-Israeli plots in the whole region.

That fact must spur Arabs to confront the situation with effective techniques that can prevent the Israelis from transforming their ambitions into actualities. The "crisis" in Lebanon would not have reached its current state had the Arabs taken decisive measures to cure the problem at birth, as stated by Prime Minister Badran.

Mr. Badran also said, in his meeting with the heads of the municipal and rural councils, that the forthcoming Arab summit conference will definitely be held and will be serious and honest in

taking Arab decisions that will reinforce the Arab will and make it more practical and influential.

And Jordan, while doing its best to make real the solidarity of Arabs, acts with its confidence of the necessity of some kind of impact with the enemy who is trying to overcome the Arabs, state by state. In addition, Jordan is very careful to keep maintaining brotherly relations with all Arab states, embodying its belief of the unity of the Arab fate.

Mr. Badran's speech has doubtless reflected the belief of every citizen of this country that the connection of efforts on the internal front is the solid stone upon which will collapse all manoeuvres of our enemy. Furthermore, the internal front poses the backbone of our brave armed forces. In order to achieve this all citizens will be trained on using arms.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Improving on the information and communications media

THE COMMUNICATIONS media today are so diversified that the individual's mind and thoughts are largely shaped by the information relayed through these media. The individual's character then works at digesting the information and making use of it in formulating one's actions and attitudes. The communications media have always played a substantial role in influencing the course of events in the personal, community and international spheres.

Many technological developments have emanated from the need to establish improved communication links among peoples of the world. Some led to enhancing direct communication, such as auto-

mobiles, airplanes or ships; while other established communication through technical equipment, such as telephones, television satellites etc.

In Jordan, the development of the communications media is witnessing an unstable phase marked by reasonably good services in some areas and poor services in others. Due to overlap in the responsibilities of the institutions concerned with providing information and communication services, there is always a need for persistent coordination of plans and efforts to upgrade the utilisation of the technical equipment acquired.

Examples of the inappropriate utilisation of the media are numerous. For

instance, the public is used to the direct personal communication means for carrying out the routine transactions at the official or semi-official departments. This habit forces many employees to leave their place of work during working hours to perform such tasks, thereby delaying the flow of work at their place as well as at their destination, reducing the communication time they would have otherwise spent discussing work with their colleagues, overloading the transportation (communication) media, and causing severe losses in human and financial resources. Many transactions could be dealt with over the telephone, telex or by mail, and with more efficient internal

communication channels within the departments performing the transactions.

Of course, the above-mentioned situation requires improving the telephone and mail systems and making them more attractive, more economical and more efficient. Some internal or local telephone calls are more cumbersome to make than actually going personally to the destination required.

Another example on upgrading the utilisation of the communications media is by improving the quality of the information supplied to the public via radio, television or the press. The advances in communications technology have enabled citizens to receive information from many

sources worldwide, and any odd information can easily reduce their credibility of the source. Communications media are supposed to relay correct and credible information, and the intelligence of the ordinary citizen should not be underestimated. Even if there is a real need to relay specific items of information, care should be taken to relay them by appropriate means, otherwise they may lead to a negative outcome.

The communications media, in the wider sense of the term, have to be cultivated and upgraded in view of the bearing and importance they have on the public's behaviour and actions and on the long-term development of the country.

Specialists out of work and mock jobs created in collapsing Polish economy

By David Storey
Reuter

WARSAW — Polish workers have a simple explanation for their low productivity: "They pretend to pay us so we pretend to work."

Eight months after declaring martial law and suspending all trade union activity, the Communist government is battling to replace that pretence with a realistic attitude, but it is an uphill battle.

Poles have never embraced the work ethic in the way that, for example, Germans and Americans did, and the policy of full employment pursued doggedly under Communist rule meant there were often too many people employed for the available work.

The negative attitude has grown as workers saw their efforts squandered by inefficiency in the system and watched their counterparts in the West reap more tangible rewards for their toil and enjoy ever-better working conditions.

Their resentment was compounded when the Solidarity free trade union, formed in August 1980 as a voice for their grievances backed up by the muscle of strike threats, was suspended at bayonet point on a freezing night last December.

Productivity drops
Despite the ban on strikes and

the military discipline imposed on all major factories, coal mines and shipyards, productivity dropped by nearly three per cent in the first six months of this year compared to the same period in 1981.

As the economic crisis deepens the government can offer less and less to its people while demanding more and more effort.

Living conditions deteriorate daily. Transport to work is antiquated and overcrowded, consumer goods are scarce and official reports say food and clothing supplies are still falling.

Following a precedent set by earlier Communist leaders, military ruler General Wojciech Jaruzelski appealed directly to the workers. He visited the vast Huta Warszawa steelworks near Warsaw to see for himself some of the acute labour problems.

Dispirited workers said there was a drastic shortage of working shoes and socks. After a shift they had to jostle with other tired and sweaty colleagues for a squirt of cold water that passed as a shower.

They queued for 45 minutes for a bowl of soup in an airless canteen. Trybuna Ludu, the newspaper of the Communist Party, said the general "heard excited workers' voices when it was announced that the soup had run out."

The paper added: "The workers told the general bitterness was mounting in their hearts."

Most workers earn little more than 10,000 Zlotys (\$120) per month. Many were already finding it tough to get by before living costs were raised by about 100 per cent at the start of the year as part of an austere economic reform plan.

The reform programme, begun last year, is aimed at streamlining the wasteful system—cutting back unneeded staff in administration and on the shop floor and making better use of the reduced amounts of raw materials available.

"They pretend to pay us so we pretend to work."

One element is a wages reform, to be introduced in January, by which employees would get extra pay for working harder.

However bright the idea appears on paper, plant managers find that it is not practicable in the present economic squeeze, when the authorities are halting subsidies and putting the emphasis on plants to become self-sufficient.

The financial manager of a major oil refinery at Plock was quoted in an interview as saying he could not pay incentive bonuses

because any profits he did make went in special tax levies as the government tries to reduce a huge deficit in the national budget.

No money for promises

"I can't tell my workers that whoever works best will get more money and whoever works badly will be sacked because I simply don't have the money to make such promises," he said.

The employment field has been thrown into confusion by the political and economic situation. Solidarity sources say thousands of people, from dockers to journalists, administrators to teachers, have been sacked for political reasons, usually because of an association with the suspended union.

A plan to offer early retirement last year to try to clear many of the idle hands from overstaffed plants backfired when more than 500,000 applied.

"A sword of Democles now hangs over the economy... no-one expected such a mass outflow of personnel," said the official PAP news agency. Many of those applying were young, fit and well-trained.

Largely because of poor planning in the past, there is now an acute lack of labour for heavy industry and agriculture but queues looking for administration, academic and other posts for which an education is essential. Many specialists are being put

out of work. For example, a number of computer-related firms have closed down because there is no money for technological investment and their highly-trained staff look about for something else.

One computer engineer in her 30s, following the thrust of the economic reform, said she would go into private business and open a cosmetics shop. A computer researcher said he would try to get a fellowship abroad to continue his work.

According to official figures there are nearly 300,000 vacancies and only 20,000 people seeking jobs, but this appears to omit a huge number who have actually stopped working in the last seven months and youngsters leaving school or college.

Even with the over-staffing which has hit many branches of the economy the government is contemplating a law against idlers, which would force every able-bodied man and woman to get a job or do forced labour for the state.

Critics of the law, similar to legislation already in effect in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Hungary, say it would contravene rules of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) of which Poland is a signatory.

They also say it would add to the "mock jobs"—thousands of which have already been created to fulfil the policy of full employment.

Economic and political troubles tarnish Mitterrand's image

By Charles Bremner
Reuter

PARIS — A series of political and economic setbacks have caused a plunge in the popularity of President Francois Mitterrand and his Socialist administration.

One sign of the government's

fall from favour comes from advertisers who a year ago, after Mr. Mitterrand came to power, cashed in by using government slogans to sell their wares. Now they show no signs of wanting to associate their products with the government.

Some ministers attribute the

plunge in popularity to France's economic troubles. Critics say it also stems from mistakes that have tarnished the image of Mr. Mitterrand himself.

The president's standing particularly suffered when a government plan to reform the Paris city government backfired last month, commentators say.

According to three different opinion polls, the popularity of Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has dropped dramatically since the government switched from a policy of economic expansion to austerity in June.

The change in the climate was also underlined when Mr. Mitterrand was jeered by some spectators as he reviewed a parade on the Champs Elysees Avenue on the July 14 national holiday.

Aides said Mr. Mitterrand was particularly stung by the incident, which blew into a political row when Socialist parliamentarians compared it to agitation staged by rightwing extremists in the 1930s.

Their reaction reflected an undercurrent of tension over the past year as the French political system has adjusted to the installation of the first Left-wing administration since the Fifth Republic was created in 1958.

Devaluation and freeze

After breaking step with other Western countries and aiming for rapid economic growth last year, the government was forced to devalue the franc for a second time and to introduce a wage and price freeze to bring inflation down from its current 14 per cent rate.

In the short term, economists expect unemployment to rise beyond its current two million and living standards to fall, a prospect particularly damaging to the Socialists in the light of their election pledges.

Mr. Mauroy has had little success so far in persuading the big

unions and business leaders to accept his ideas for an 18-month period of restraint.

Small businessmen, steel workers, farmers and winemakers have staged dramatic public protests in recent weeks and union leaders are hinting at industrial strikes in the autumn.

The civil service is unhappy about government plans to make its members contribute to the state unemployment fund.

Further bad news over the past week has included a June trade deficit of \$1.92 billion — the highest for 14 years — and the resignation of the managing director of newly nationalised chemicals group Rhone Poulenc.

The government wants the big nationalised firms to spearhead the return to growth through rationalisation and heavy investment. Managing Director Jean Gandois said the Socialist plans were incompatible with commercial success.

Under the practice of the Fifth Republic, the prime minister, appointed by the president, carries responsibility for the government. Political commentators say Mr. Mauroy's job could depend on what happens when the four-month wage and price freeze is lifted in October.

With crucial municipal elections next March, the president could resort to a major government shake-up to clear the slate after a year of mixed results from the Mauroy cabinet, they say.

Mr. Mauroy's supervision of economic policy and a series of new laws covering labour, welfare, electoral, broadcasting and judicial reform, have provoked unrest among Socialist parliamentarians and fuelled opposition charges of government confusion.

In one attack this month, Bernard Pons, a leading figure in the neo-gaullist RPR Party, said: "The president of the republic is an incompetent surrounded by incompetents."

The government received fresh

bad news in a town council by-election in the city of Brest a week ago when the RPR candidate took a seat previously held by a Socialist.

Image of serenity

Now commentators say that despite Mr. Mitterrand's reputation as a past master of political strategy, the opinion polls show he may have misjudged popular feeling, especially by projecting an image of serenity in the face of the economic crisis.

Mr. Mitterrand stressed the continuity of his administration's economic strategy at a set-piece press conference only three days before his government announced the devaluation and freeze.

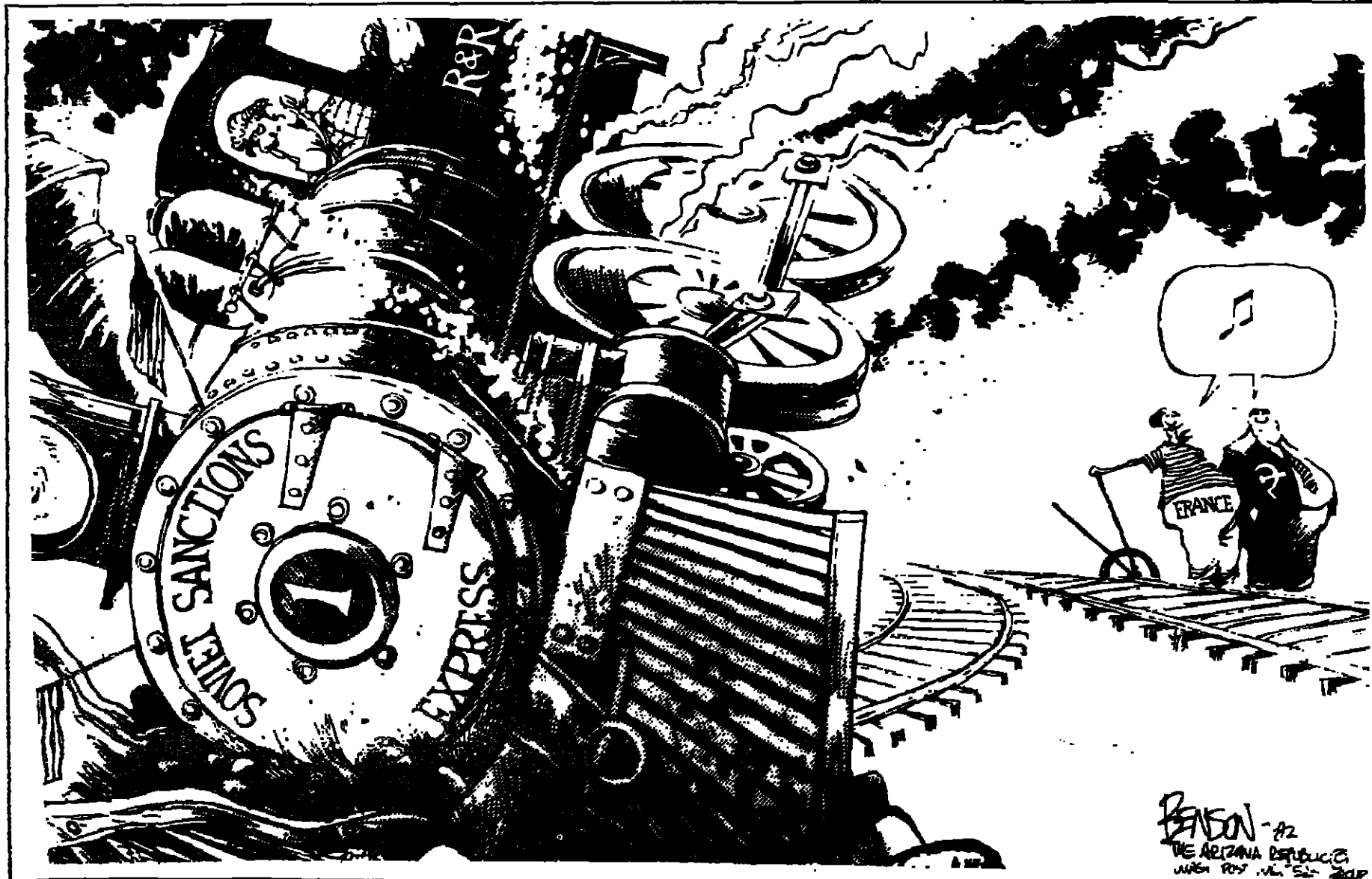
Mr. Mitterrand's standing has suffered from the row over Paris. Commentators believe the plan, the way it was announced and an apparent government climb-down marked a political miscalculation.

The government announced after a cabinet meeting at the end of last month that Paris, under a central mayor and council since 1977, would be split into 20 independent municipalities for next year's elections. The capital is run by an opposition majority with RPR Party leader Jacques Chirac as mayor.

Newspapers usually sympathetic to the government concurred with the opposition view that the plan was a political manoeuvre to undermine the power base of Mr. Chirac.

Mr. Chirac, 49, who has a reputation as a vigorous political fighter, counter-attacked with a public campaign. Mr. Mauroy then appeared to water down the government's plan and Interior Minister Gaston Defferre accepted the principle of reforming the government of France's second city Marseilles, which he also heads as mayor.

Newspapers agreed Mr. Chirac had won at least the first round of the "battle of Paris".



دولة عربية

سكنا على انفسنا

By John Chadwick
Reuter

Millions of Oliver Twists live in their own world

GENEVA — Millions of children around the world are working as virtual slaves or living by their wits as thieves, beggars, street-traders or prostitutes, according to a United Nations investigation.

"The best way to steal a watch is to stand by the traffic lights in the rush hour and look for some fool with his window down and his hands on the steering wheel. You wait till the light are changing, then whip his watch and run for it."

This was the expert advice of a child thief in Bogota reported to a U.N. group debating the plight of the world's "street children" here this week.

In Quito, 10-year-old Juan Del Diablo told investigators how he became a shoeshine boy. "We were standing on a street corner one day when my father jumped on a bus and left me there. My mother had been killed by a car when I was six."

In Istanbul, 14-year-old street hawker Senol Sahin said he had only one arm because at the age of six his step-father made him climb an electrified pole to maim him and make him a beggar.

In the Dominican Republic, a 10-year-old Haitian boy was captured and sold to a sugar mill for

what was said to be the going rate of five pesos (\$3.5).

In Brazil, a teenage girl prostitute told an inquirer: "I can make in 20 minutes with a gringo what my parents made in a month and it's easy work."

Paolo, 13, in Brazil, said he stood for nine hours a day watching 250 machines turning out rubber bands. "You have to be very attentive all the time," he added.

A nine-year-old boy working in a Mexico factory was crushed to death when he accidentally switched on a machine.

These were among cases cited

by the London-based anti-slavery society — the world's oldest human rights organisation — as the U.N. group heard harrowing reports of millions of children around the world working as virtual slaves or making a precarious living from theft, begging, street trading or prostitution.

The anti-slavery society's Leah Levin told the working group the street children did not show up on labour statistics but they were "a staggering number" — estimated at 40 million in the cities of Latin America alone.

"In the major cities of the Third World they are taken for granted

selling food, sweets and cigarettes, polishing shoes, guarding cars, sweeping open air cafes, begging openly or going in for petty theft," she said. Like characters from Charles Dickens' "Oliver Twist," the late 20th-century street urchins live on their wits and have developed their own culture and loyalties.

In Brazil, group pickpockets have perfected a technique where a stolen item is passed rapidly from one member of the group to the next in a series of dance-like movements.

The Bogota gang-leader told anti-slavery society investigators:

"On the street we work in threes or fours. When you have snatched a wallet or bag you pass it to one of your friends and run off, so if they do catch you you're clean."

"When people run after you, your friends trip them up, threaten or sometimes stab them. The second-hand shops give you 10 times less than it's worth, but on good days you can live well."

In the Colombian City of Cali, a 12-year-old who makes a living by picking over rubbish dumps and recycling anything usable told investigators knowingly: "People give easily to little boys."

In Quito, Ecuador, the children

work in groups called *galladas* or *pandillas*, making out their own territory and finding sleeping places for gang members. Many hand all their earnings to parents.

"The situation is exacerbated in some states by the number of children left behind by parents emigrating to the United States, many of whom are never reclaimed," the report said.

An anti-slavery society report said the street gang was a family substitute and a protection against the outside world.

It said: "Migration of impoverished families from rural areas to the city in search of

employment is often the first step in the process. Hopes more often than not fail to materialise and demoralisation sets in, often leading to the father abandoning his family. The mother may abandon the children or send them out to earn money on the streets."

"Brazil has reputedly the worst problem of street children... in the world," the report said.

In Rio De Janeiro alone, two million children — one-fifth of the city's population — live on the streets and 100 children under three years old are abandoned there every month.

The society called for an integrated U.N. action on the problem in advance of International Youth Year in 1985.

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Connors grabs a big lead in Grand Prix tennis standings

PARIS (R) — American Jimmy Connors still has a big lead in the men's Grand Prix tennis standings despite dropping out of the Canadian Open at the semi-final stage because of injury during the weekend.

Connors, this year's Wimbledon Champion, has compiled 2,545 points to 1,930 for second-placed Guillermo Vilas. The American can increase his lead in this week's ATP Championships at Mason, Ohio, for which he is seeded second.

Standings

1. Jimmy Connors (U.S.)	2,545 points
2. Guillermo Vilas (Argentina)	1,930
3. Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)	1,540
4. Jose Higueras (Spain)	1,136
5. John McEnroe (U.S.)	1,085
6. Mats Wilander (Sweden)	1,080
7. Vitas Gerulaitis (U.S.)	1,060
8. Yannick Noah (France)	914
9. Andres Gomez (Ecuador)	844
10. Jose-Luis Clerc (Argentina)	807
11. Peter McNamara (Australia)	786
12. Gene Mayer (U.S.)	720
13. Mel Purcell (U.S.)	672
14. Johan Kriek (South Africa)	642
15. Sandy Mayer (U.S.)	629

Pakistan crushes England in 2nd test

LONDON (R) — Pakistan crushed England by 10 wickets on the fifth and final day of the second cricket test at Lord's here Monday to level the three-match series.

Pakistan's victory, which was achieved with 29 balls to spare, was only their second against England. Their first was at the Oval in 1954.

Hinault fined for refusing to submit to doping test

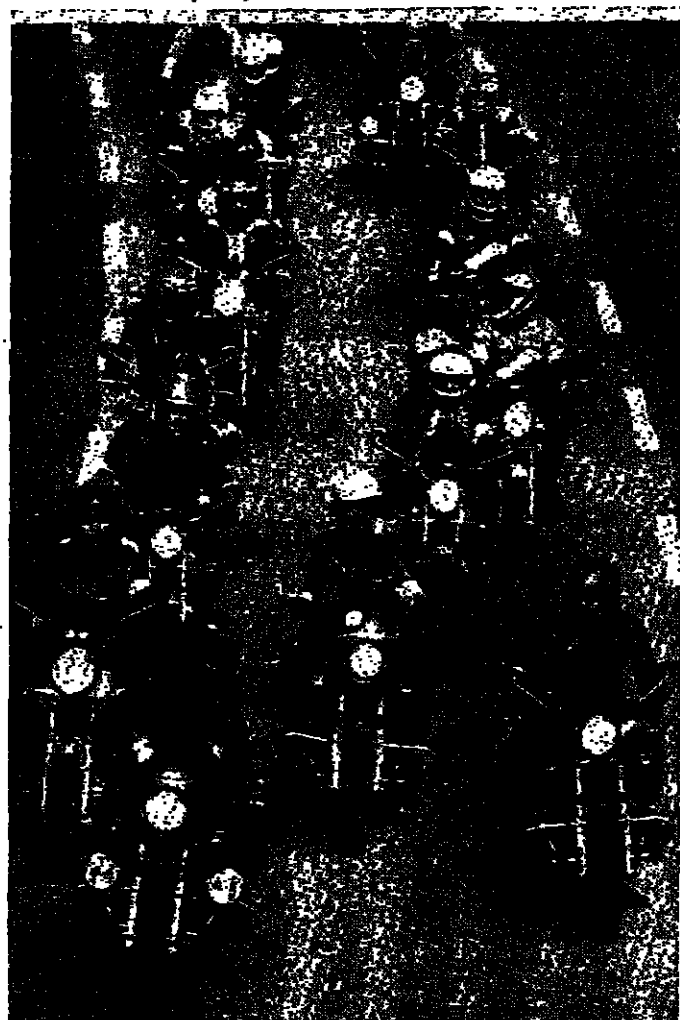
PARIS (R) — Tour de France winner Bernard Hinault and four other French cyclists were each fined 3,300 francs (\$485) and given suspended one-month bans Tuesday for refusing to submit to a doping test after a race in July.

Hinault, Bernard Vallet, Jean-Rene Bernaudeau, Regis Clere and Pierre le Bigault were disciplined by the federation's medical commission for not taking the tests after a race at Callac in Brittany on July 27.

Andre Chalmel, president of the Professional Cyclists' Union, said at the time: "We are really being treated like children."

Sources said leading professionals might continue to challenge the authorities on drug tests which they claim are based on unfounded suspicions.

Frankfurt minister founds Motorcyclists for Christ



FRANKFURT AM MAIN (DaD) — More and more two-wheelers are dying in road accidents in the Federal Republic of Germany, especially youngsters on mopeds and scooters. Experts say the kids have too little experience and are too keen to take risks. Bernd-Jurgen Hamann, 40, a Frankfurt clergyman and proud owner of a 1,000-cc BMW, has set up a group known as Motorcyclists for Christ to foster road sense and reduce death toll. He has rallied up to 1,000 bikers at ecumenical services for the group.

1982 - a bad year for Formula One Grand Prix racing circus

ZELTWEG, Austria (R) — Despite a thrilling climax to Sunday's Austrian Grand Prix when Italian Elio de Angelis won by half a length from Finland's Keke Rosberg, it has been a bad year for the Formula One motor racing circus.

Canadian Gilles Villeneuve and Italian Riccardo Paletti are dead and World Championship leader Didier Pironi of France is lying seriously injured in hospital.

The question being asked by drivers, constructors and officials at Osterreichring last weekend was: "Has Formula One racing become too fast?"

The rapid development of turbo-charged engines saw cars top 320 kph on Sunday although there is general agreement this season's accidents had little or nothing to do with turbos.

"They were basically caused by driver error and could have happened 10 years ago," said Britain's John Watson, currently second in the championship in his conventionally-aspirated three-litre McLaren.

Villeneuve, one of the most exciting of the new generation of drivers, was killed during practice for the Belgian Grand Prix on May 8.

Paletti, a relative newcomer, died at the Canadian Grand Prix the following month when he did not see Pironi's stalled Ferrari on the starting grid and crashed into it at 160 kph.

None of the accidents have been blamed on the power of the turbos but there is a widespread feeling that their fearsome power is a dangerous innovation.

"The cars are going too fast on the straight and into the corners," said British manufacturer Ken Tyrrell, a view shared by Bernie Ecclestone, head of the turbo-powered Brabham team and president of the Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA).

"There is too much difference between the turbos and conventional cars," he said. "We would like to see all the cars with around 500 horse-power," and added that the turbo-powered Ferraris were thought to be reaching around 700hp.

Derek Ongaro, head of safety for the International Motor-Racing Federation (FISA) backed up that view when he said: "We are reaching a situation where the cars are travelling faster than drivers can react."

Ongaro also believes cars are being built with so little movement

in suspension, about two centimetres, they became unstable on uneven surfaces. "They're like skate-boards, they slide and slither all over the place," he added.

But Watson summed up the dilemma facing the sport when he said: "Accidents happen when drivers are pushing, but it's the push that makes them drivers. If you haven't got it, you won't be one."

Some feel lessons can be learned from Villeneuve's accident, which happened while he was trying to set a fast practice time on qualifying tyres. The critics of the "sticky" compound qualifying tyres are urging that they should be scrapped.

Similarly, in the case of Paletti, there have been proposals to introduce a rolling start in Formula One similar to the practice adopted in the United States.

McLaren director Crichton Brown does not favour such a move. "Rolling starts aren't suitable for our circuits. Cars tend to bunch going across the line, and everyone would arrive at the first corner going that much faster," he said.

Some drivers would like to see improvements at the start, such as

more space between cars and a warning light on each row that can be turned on as soon as a stalled driver raises his arm.

Other ideas include the reduction of the floor area of the cars, which would reduce cornering speed and a fixed amount of fuel which would force designers to go for efficiency rather than straight power.

But according to Britain's former World Champion Jackie Stewart, whose record total of 27 Grand Prix wins is still intact, one of the problems is a lack of discipline and etiquette among drivers.

"The behaviour of some is less than I would expect from drivers at the level," he said.

Among other things he singled out the tendency of some drivers to weave from side to side on the straight to prevent following cars picking up their slipstream. "You just don't know when another car is passing you," he said.

Stewart feels the drivers should discipline themselves by an organisation similar to Britain's Jockey Club, which can hand out fines and other penalties when it considers jockeys have behaved badly.

Ex-champ Terrell on defensive as a promoter

By Mike Shapiro

CHICAGO — Despite his considerable bulk, there is nothing menacing about Ernie Terrell, once the World Boxing Association's heavyweight champion and now the promoter of undistinguished fights.

Unlike the great fighters and promoters who, by the compelling aspects of their personalities, define fans' preferences, Terrell reacts to what he thinks people want. "How do you please a fight fan?" he will ask. "I just really don't know. Do you?"

He paces anxiously at the fights he promotes. His face shifts from looks of worry to those of pain. He seldom sits as promoters do; instead, he runs to find chairs for patrons who call him by his first name. It is as if he were hosting a party that he is sure will flop unless he keeps every glass filled.

In the five years since Terrell,

now 41, began promoting fights here, he has laboured to draw the sorts of matches, crowds and box-office revenues that will make him a matchmaker of significance.

And although his monthly shows in the ornate ballroom of the Bismarck Hotel attract perhaps 2,500 patrons and bring receipts of \$20,000, he remains a promoter of club fights.

They are often one-sided slug-fests between local boxers hoping to climb in the rankings and opponents of dubious talent who might be lured in to fight for minuscule purses in bouts they innocently think they can win.

When the fights are particularly sloppy and when the crowd—many of whom make liberal use of the bar—begin laughing and hurling invective at the souls in the ring, a look of discomfort comes to Terrell's face.

Things often go wrong. Fighters, for example, might not show up. "Substitutes," he said. "They just kill you."

Employees also have been known not to appear on schedule. Before a recent fight, Terrell sat in the ticket booth, his bulky frame filling the narrow box because a ticket seller had not shown.

Necessary equipment is also misplaced: The big numbered cards that a scantily clad young woman carries about the ring between rounds were forgotten one night. Terrell, anticipating that the crowd still hoped to gaze at the young woman, dispatched her to the ring for a quick appearance. Dressed in a string bikini, she paraded with arms held high.

The crowd indicated its considerable pleasure. But Terrell shook his head, embarrassed as if he were her father. "We got ladies and kids out there. She's dressed kind of skimpy," he said.

"I'm not making a lot of money off this," he said. "You know you have to pay your dues on the way up. But all you need is one guy who can go. I'm on the brink of doing something great as soon as I can get a contender in here."

Before Terrell began promoting his shows, there was virtually no professional boxing in Chicago. His early cards featured such names as Quick Money Lumpkin, Sugar Bear Williams, Bull Dog Patterson and Young Joe Louis.

His shows have since included Sugar Ray Johnson, Dr. Herbert Odom—the 49-year-old fighting dentist—and Sugar Lee Cohen who, Terrell pointed out, is not Jewish. "Oh, the Italian Assassin, don't forget him," he said, smiling.

But he now thinks that some of his boxers are ready to fight on television. Some already have. That, however, was before Terrell discovered that a promoter is only as successful as the fighters under his contractual control. When James (Quick) Tillis, who had appeared on several Terrell cards, fought Mike Weaver for the World Boxing Council's heavyweight championship last year in a suburban Chicago arena, the bout was arranged by Bob Arum, one of boxing's major promoters.

Terrell, who had no legal claim to Tillis's fights, was left to promote the preliminaries. He says that he has since learned the value of the exclusive promotional contract his fighters now sign.

Terrell senses an impatience among those around him. Fighters, along with their managers and financial backers, are eager for important fights after a string of too-easy victories. Patrons, meanwhile, want to watch, in person, the fighters they've seen on television.

That impatience is not a new feeling for Terrell, who says the expectations that others have had for him have always been just beyond what he has produced.

No-win situation

"When I was fighting, I'd knock a guy out in the first round and they'd go, 'Ernie, why didn't you let it go for a while?'" he said. "If you knock a guy out in the first round, they say the guy's a bum. If it goes all the way, you can't punch."

"I don't know what it is, man. I don't know what people want."

Terrell became a champion in 1965 after the WBA stripped Muhammad Ali of his share of his title for fighting an unsanctioned rematch with Sonny Liston. Terrell defeated Eddie Mechen in a championship bout booted by those in attendance in Chicago. He defended his title against George Chuvalo and won \$45,000 in 1966. The year before, Ali received \$750,000 for defeating Floyd Patterson.

The two champions fought in the Houston Astrodom in 1967. Terrell recalled fight posters featuring Ali's name in great, bold letters while his, he said, "looked like the small print on an insurance policy."

All received a unanimous decision in a fight best remembered for Terrell's stamina—he endured 15 rounds of punishment.

— New York Times

Wilander beaten by compatriot Hogstedt

MASON, Ohio (R) — Qualifier Thomas Hogstedt of Sweden upset fellow countryman Mats Wilander, ranked 13th in the world and the reigning French Open Champion, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1 Monday night in the first round of the \$300,000 Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) championship.

Hogstedt, 18, is the 10th ranked men's player in his country and 153 in the world.

He was the aggressor throughout the two-hour and fourteen minute match. He trailed four love in the opening set but recovered to win the next four games. He saved two set points serving at 4-5 and then broke Wilander in the 11th game.

After losing his serve once in the second set Hogstedt lost just four points in his four service games in the final set. Wilander was broken in the second and fourth games.

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Jordan Times

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Reagan appeals to Americans to support \$98.3b tax boost

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has appealed to Americans to back a record \$98.3 billion tax boost and warned Congress that unless it passes the measure the United States faces ballooning budget deficits, interest rates and unemployment.

In a nationally televised speech from the White House Oval Office Monday night, Mr. Reagan said his long promised economic recovery would "go aground on the shoals of selfishness, partisanship and just plain bullheadedness" if the bill were rejected.

Seeking to quell a revolt by his conservative supporters opposed to higher taxes, the president said the increase over three years would mean only \$19 billion in new taxes, with most of the total coming from ending tax evasion and closing loopholes.

Opposition Democrats said the bill would neither overcome what they called the failure of Mr. Reagan's economic policy nor end the recession and 9.8 per cent unemployment.

"To ask the millions of unemployed to wait for some distant recovery is like a fireman telling

the people in a burning building not to worry, it may rain next week," Oklahoma Senator David Boren said.

Assistant House Democratic leader Thomas Foley, of Washington State, said he supported the tax bill because it was fair and brought long overdue moderation of the Reagan administration's economic programme.

"The president's legislative successes (in winning his economic programme last year) did not translate into the economic successes we all sought ... the recession has instead become worse," he said.

Mr. Reagan, however, stressed that the tax measure did not represent a reversal of policy or philosophy on the part of the administration.

"Make no mistake about it, this is a compromise. I had to swallow hard to agree to any revenue increase," he said.

The president said he supported it because it was "right for America" and, combined with cuts in government spending, would "reduce interest rates and put more Americans back to work."

A senate and House of Representatives conference committee approved the bill on Sunday and it goes to both chambers for action later this week.

White House officials said the president so far did not have the votes necessary to pass the bill. He postponed a two-week California holiday to fight for the measure.

Mr. Reagan faced strong opposition from fellow Republican Party backers of his original "supply-side" economic plan of tax and budget cuts. They have accused him of violating his conservative philosophy that tax cuts stimulate business and produce the extra government revenues needed to end deficit spending.

The president appealed to Americans not to believe opponents who say the bill is the largest tax increase in U.S. history.

"We are proposing nothing of the kind," he said.

Among the bill's provisions are a 16-cent a pack tax on cigarettes, increased taxes on airline tickets and telephone services, a limit on deductions for families with large medic bills and the introduction of a withholding tax on interest and dividends.

Dollar pushes yen back to 5-year low

TOKYO (R) — The Japanese yen fell to a five-year low against the dollar on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Tuesday, pushing Japanese share prices down to their lowest levels in two years, dealers said.

The dollar closed at 265.35 yen, just off its five-year high of 265.45 yen and a rise of 2.5 yen on the day. The yen has now fallen 22 per cent in value against the dollar since the beginning of the year, when the U.S. unit traded at 217.80 yen.

The sentiment spilled over into the stock market, and the market average lost 74.87 during the day to close at 6,864.56, its lowest level since August 1980.

Dealers said there was a growing tendency to consider the United States as a safe haven for investment in the present international political climate, with unrest in Poland and the Middle East.

They said the world recession had weakened the yen, sapping the exporting strength of some of Japan's major industries. The advantage the Japanese currency expected to reap from recent cuts in U.S. interest rates had also failed to emerge, they added.

Dealers said the Bank of Japan sold between \$100 and 150 million in the foreign exchange market Tuesday to try to halt the trend, but its efforts were overwhelmed by market sentiment.

Central Bank officials said the yen's weakness was due in part to the expectation that U.S. interest rates would continue at a high level in the longer-term, despite their recent declines.

They said the Bank of Japan would continue to sell dollars in the foreign exchange market to prevent the fall of the yen gaining momentum and would try to guide Japanese short-term interest rates higher.

On the stock market, the shares of major Japanese exporting companies fell, with Sony losing 100 yen to 3,000 yen. Japanese stocks have fallen by an average 11 per cent since the beginning of the year.

Howard presents balanced budget

CANBERRA (R) — Australians were given substantial cuts in personal income tax Tuesday in a budget which Treasurer John Howard said was an effort to improve the flagging economy without boosting inflation.

The treasurer balanced the cuts by raising taxes on beer, tobacco and a wide range of other products and warning trade unions that wage rises would have to be kept down.

He also announced an increased budget deficit of 1.67 billion dollars (\$1.62 billion) with extra spending on capital projects such as roads and airports to hold down unemployment.

The budget will fuel speculation that Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser wants to call an early general election. He expects no early improvement in the Australian economy and is likely to be tempted to capitalise on a popular budget.

Mr. Howard told parliament that Australia was facing a difficult period because of the world economic slowdown and the government was increasing spending to try to improve employment opportunities.

But he said there was little hope of any major improvement and unemployment would probably rise above its 35-year peak of seven per cent. At the same time, the government had to avoid lifting expenditure to the point of inflation, now at 10.75 per cent, might rise.

Mr. Howard said the increased budget deficit represented a new direction and was a fair attempt to meet Australia's very difficult economic problems.

"It does not represent a change in our economic objectives," he said. The government has for several years tried to fight inflation by progressively reducing the deficit.

The 1.67 billion dollars (\$1.62 billion) projected budget deficit compares with a shortfall of 549 million dollars (\$532 million) last year.

The tax cuts will give the average family with an income of some 300 dollars (\$291) a week an extra 17 dollars (\$16.50) after allowing for increases in indirect taxes.

Beer prices will rise about four cents (four cents U.S.) to just over one dollar (\$1) for a small glass and cigarettes will rise to around 1.35 dollars (\$1.30) from 1.20 dollars (\$1.15) for a pack of 25.

Olesen to talk with U.S. officials to improve U.S.-West European relations

WASHINGTON (R) — Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, president of the European Community (EC) Council of ministers, meets Secretary of State George Shultz Tuesday to talk about political and economic problems that have strained U.S.-West European relations.

Mr. Olesen, who arrived in Washington Monday night to start a two-day visit, will discuss U.S. sanctions against a planned natural gas pipeline between Soviet Siberia and Western Europe. The sanctions have angered the allies.

The talks will also cover a U.S.-European dispute over steel imports to the United States which American steelmakers say are being unfairly subsidised.

Mr. Olesen will have talks tomorrow with Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Senator Charles Percy, who believes the sanctions imposed because of the Polish crisis are ineffective.

Britain, France and Italy have said they will defy the sanctions on the use of U.S. technology to build and equip the pipeline.

Mexico may reschedule huge foreign debt

MEXICO CITY (R) — Unprecedented exchange controls have deepened concern that Mexico will have to reschedule a major portion of its huge foreign debt.

A flurry of peso devaluations and foreign exchange controls have suddenly made Mexico's \$80 billion debt more difficult to repay, and foreign bankers here are speculating the government and private businesses will seek a partial moratorium on debt payments.

The scope of any multi-billion dollar rescheduling effort would become apparent once the government gives details of its new exchange measures, bankers told Reuters.

Foreign banks' response to rescheduling requests will also largely depend on the adoption of government austerity measures in the likely case of a Mexican

agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), bankers said.

Over the weekend Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog met IMF officials in Washington, ministry sources said.

IMF officials are expected to arrive here by next week to map out conditions for Mexico to initial an agreement with the institution, financial sources said. The Finance Ministry declined to comment.

The introduction 11 days ago of a two-tier exchange rate aimed at ending speculation against the peso first gave rise to concern about a major rescheduling.

The currency slumped in a new free market dropping from 50 to the dollar to more than 80 at one point.

"The free market rate" closed

on Thursday at 69.50 to the dollar when the Finance Ministry banned banks from selling dollars—even to dollar account holding customers.

The ban on dollar sales remained effective Monday and Finance Ministry officials declined to comment for how long dollar sales would be prohibited.

But the central bank announced it would allow the following exchanges: foreign banknotes, foreign currency denominated documents payable abroad and foreign currency denominated payment orders payable abroad or arriving from abroad.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities were mixed during the afternoon, reflecting the firmer opening on New York markets, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 4.5 at 550.3.

Government bonds again led the way, dealers added. They rose a full point at the longer end as the U.S. credit markets firmed on rumours the widely followed Salomon Brothers' economist Henry Kaufman is forecasting lower long term interest rates, they said.

Prices looked set to improve further in after hours business following news Barclays had lowered its base rate to 11 per cent from 11 1/2 per cent.

Unilever was quoted 15p lower at 590 immediately after its second quarter figures but recovered to the overnight 605 by the close. Taylor Woodrow added 10p to 530 after first half figures in line with expectations.

Oils recovered with the rest of the market after a lower opening. Shell, with second quarter results due Wednesday, rose 8p to 388. In firm electricals Racal was up 17p at 493. Grand Met and Distillers were both up 7p.

Hong Kong shares rallied in line with the domestic market. Cheung Kong adding 10p to 98. Australians were generally lower after the federal budget.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.7005/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2470/73	Canadian dollars
	2.5225/35	West German marks
	2.7775/95	Dutch guilders
	2.1600/15	Swiss francs
	48.24/27	Belgian francs
	7.0140/90	French francs
	1407.50/1408.50	Italian lire
	265.05/15	Japanese yen
	6.2040/60	Swedish crowns
	6.8030/50	Norwegian crowns
	8.7740/70	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	337.00/337.50	U.S. dollars

Turkey's inflation rate reaches 25.3%

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's inflation rate rose to 25.3 per cent last month, slightly above the government's target, from 23.9 per cent in June, according to Trade Ministry figures announced Tuesday.

But the increase in the wholesale price index, used here as the main inflation indicator, was well below its high for the year of 34.2 per cent reached in April.

The government, pursuing an austere monetarist economic programme, has set a 1982 inflation target of 25 per cent after prices rose 36.8 per cent last year and by more than 100 per cent in 1980.

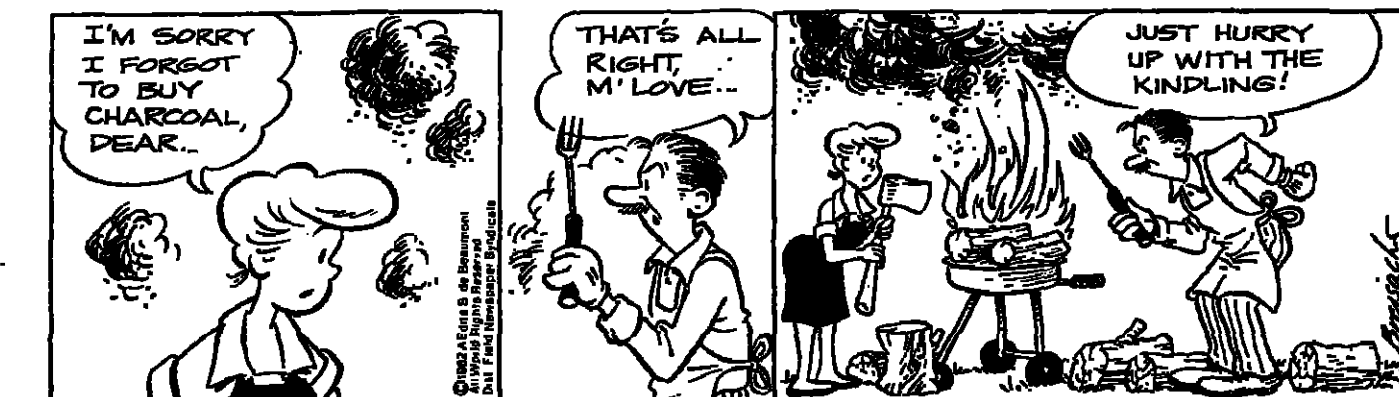
THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is fine for deciding how you want to operate in the future. Make plans for the days ahead. Figure out what obstacles must be overcome.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Although you may want to start on a new project, something else turns up that requires your immediate attention.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A silent associate suddenly gives the support you need. The planets are most favorable for getting ahead now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) If you persevere with the work ahead of you, many fine benefits come your way. Be more encouraging to loved one.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to have increased income in the days ahead. Show your creativity to influential persons.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can gain many benefits now by applying yourself more in career matters. Sidestep one who has an eye on your assets.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Listen to what a good friend suggests today and avoid family confrontations. Don't waste time with strangers.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Any monetary matters you have in mind can be worked out to your advantage if you consult an expert for advice.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have fine ideas now and can make plans that will bring many benefits in the future. Keep busy at the practical.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sure to complete any work left undone before taking on new work. This can be a fine day for you.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A dynamic friend can be of real help to you at this time. Discuss important business matters with an expert.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Talk over with higher-up how to put your talents across more successfully. Maintain a cheerful manner.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Follow advice of a financial expert and gain many benefits in the future. Be sure business affairs are running smoothly.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can benefit from unexpected turns of events and will not be interested in a humdrum existence, so prepare for a good education and success is bound to follow. Don't neglect religious training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Sidney L. Robbins

ACROSS

1 Recede

4 Noted

9 Iota

13 Performs

15 Get up

16 Type of ranch

17 Southern music

20 Reached as an end

21 Hallow

22 Large liquor

23 Members of a show

25 Dangers

28 Make do

29 Old-time columnist's monogram

32 Portent

33 Whodunit

34 Boy

35 Atlantic inlet

39 One — time

40 Baseball, for one

41 Spiral

42 Kinsman

43 Connection

44 Put pressure on

46 Bowling alley

47 Phoenixian god

48 Once more

51 Defense unit

55 Excellent proposal

58 Franchot of films

59 Butter substitutes

60 European

61 Picnic

62 Borscht

63 Town in England

DOWN

1 Ferber or Millay

2 Ship

3 Better than better

4 Keels over

5 Rhone city

6 Easygoing

7 Direction letters

8 — Moines

9 Growlup

10 Air

11 Setting word

12 Chow

14 Using a razor

18 Vessel for liquids

19 Preoccupy abnormally

23 Reckon

24 Mimicked

25 — bear

26 Act the ham of movies

27 Of kidneys

28 Gable of mineral

29 Transparent

30 Unreasoning terror

31 Mix up

33 Duplicate

36 Land body

37 Whirl

38 Tiger cousins

44 Fondle

45 Clods

46 Queues

47 Intolerant

48 Movie dog

49 Tough guy

50 Relative

51 Novelist James

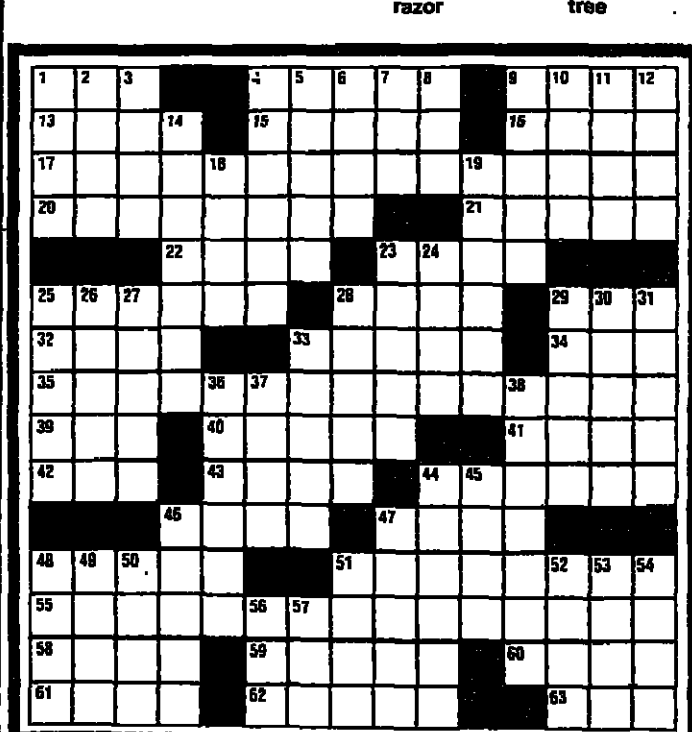
52 Vex

53 Furnace

54 Begudge

56 Weep

57 Rubber tree



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WORLD

Jaruzelski returns home after Crimea discussion with Brezhnev

MOSCOW (R) — Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski left the Soviet Union for home Tuesday after a 24-hour visit in which he discussed the situation in his country with President Leonid Brezhnev.

General Jaruzelski, according to a TASS news agency summary of his talks in the Crimea Monday with Mr. Brezhnev, told the Soviet leadership that a "counter-revolutionary underground" was preventing Poland's recovery from crisis.

He was clearly referring to calls by clandestine members of the suspended Solidarity trade union for a two-week protest campaign which brought a big show of force by Polish riot police Monday.

Diplomats noted that there was

no ringing expression of confidence by the Soviet side that the Warsaw leadership, which imposed military rule last December, would finally master the internal situation.

But the diplomats drew attention to the fact that the talks were said to have confirmed a "complete identity of views" on Soviet-Polish relations and international affairs—a phrase that suggested few, if any, points of difference emerged.

Show of force

WARSAW (R) — Warsaw was calm Tuesday after street disturbances Monday night in which police used water cannon to dis-

perse hundreds of people gathered in a central square. Authorities withdrew the columns of police vehicles which rumbled through the streets and the riot police who used tear gas in chasing scattered groups of youths.

The show of force in Warsaw, which was matched by a large deployment of police in the Baltic port of Gdansk, coincided with talks in Moscow between military ruler Wojciech Jaruzelski and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Polish papers gave prominence to a communiqué put out after the talks, which quoted Gen. Jaruzelski as saying moves to lift

Poland from its crisis were hampered by the activities of a counter-revolutionary underground movement.

The papers carried no comments about Monday's show of strength by the security forces.

The issue of the underground challenge, which Gen. Jaruzelski said was hindering "positive changes" since the imposition of martial law last December, appeared to have dominated the meeting in the Crimea.

The Soviet News Agency TASS said the general left for home this morning, but his arrival was not immediately reported by the official Polish News Agency PAP. Polish official newspapers

Tuesday carried in full a communiqué issued after the talks, and showed pictures of President Brezhnev warmly greeting the general, who was wearing a civilian suit.

It was believed to be the first time under martial law that the military leader, who is also prime minister and Communist Party first secretary, has been pictured in the Polish press out of uniform.

Polish Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda said in an interview published by the government newspaper Rzeczpospolita that Poland was still seeking more ways of expanding economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Sino-U.S. strained relations eased after joint communique

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Tuesday it intended to reduce arms sales to Taiwan gradually and end them eventually but it refused to set a cut-off date.

It announced its policy in a joint communique issued simultaneously in Peking.

China, while not renouncing the use of force in the communique, renewed its pledges to strive for peaceful reunification with Taiwan.

A senior White House official briefing reporters on the communique said the arms supply would not end until the problem of China-Taiwan relations had been peacefully settled.

The United States said in the communique it intended to "reduce gradually its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading over a period of time to a final resolution."

The senior White House official, who asked not to be identified, said that in talks leading to the joint communique, China demanded that the United States announce a date for halting all military supplies to Taiwan.

"During the discussions with China, which were long and arduous, we refused steadfastly to set a date for termination of arms sales," he said.

The U.S. refusal to set such a date was apparently intended to reassure some conservative congressmen who might view the communique as a sell-out of Taiwan.

A first step
PEKING (R) — The Chinese government said Tuesday its joint communique with the United States was only a first step towards settling the vexed question of American arms sales to Taiwan. The issue has overshadowed bilateral relations since their restoration in January 1979.

In a separate statement issued simultaneously with the communique, the Chinese Foreign Ministry noted that the U.S. had given a commitment that the

arms sales "will be gradually reduced leading to a final resolution of this issue over a period of time."

The Foreign Ministry added: "The final resolution referred to here certainly implies that the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan must be completely terminated over a period of time."

Diplomats pointed out, however, that the text of the communique was not so explicit, and that taken literally it would allow U.S. firms to continue delivering weapons to the Chinese Nationalists up to the 1979 level, when sales totalled some \$800 million.

China doubtful

The diplomats also noted that, despite well-publicised pressure from Peking, the Americans had set no time limit for a complete arms cut-off.

"This looks to me like just a further postponement of the issue rather than a solution," one Peking-based diplomat said.

The Foreign Ministry statement said: "The agreement reached between the governments of China and the United States on the question of arms sales to Taiwan only marks a beginning of the settlement of this issue."

"What is important is that the relevant provisions of the joint communique are implemented in earnest, so that the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan can be resolved thoroughly at an early date."

"This is indispensable to the maintenance and development of Sino-U.S. relations," the Chinese statement concluded.

The People's Daily said in an editorial for publication Wednesday that the communique had broken the stalemate in Sino-U.S. relations but had not completely settled the issue.

The Communist Party newspaper recalled China's veiled threats to downgrade diplomatic relations with Washington if it persisted in selling arms.

NEWS IN BRIEF

2 Kenyan airmen to be charged with kidnapping officers

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Two airmen who fled to Tanzania after the abortive coup in Kenya on Aug. 1 are to be charged with kidnapping this week, Tanzanian director of criminal investigations Joseph Lemono said Tuesday. He told Radio Tanzania that Sgt. Oteyo Ezekiah Ochuka Rabala would be charged with kidnapping two air force majors who, according to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, were forced at gunpoint to fly to Dar Es Salaam in a Kenyan Buffalo transport plane. Kenya has formally asked for the extradition of all four men and the request would be dealt with in court, Tanzanian Attorney General Joseph Waroba said in an interview with the government Daily News.

Yugoslavia, Bangladesh discuss bilateral issues

DACCA (R) — Radovan Vukovic, a member of Yugoslavia's collective presidency, and Bangladesh chief executive Lt. Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad Tuesday discussed the non-aligned summit and bilateral and international issues, an official spokesman said. Informed sources said the two sides exhaustively studied different alternative venues for the summit, initially scheduled to take place in Baghdad next month. Iran, at war with Iraq for nearly two years, has been campaigning to move the summit from Baghdad. Diplomatic sources here said both Yugoslavia and Bangladesh preferred New Delhi to Havana as the alternative venue.

Saturday Review suspends publication

NEW YORK (R) — The owner of the Saturday Review, one of the oldest magazines in the United States, has announced that the journal has suspended publication. Robert Weingarten, who bought the monthly journal in June 1980, acknowledged Monday night that he had suspended publication but declined to give any other details. He said a statement would be issued Tuesday. Last week Mr. Weingarten set Tuesday as a deadline for considering options on how to keep the 58-year-old magazine in business. It has had financial problems for more than 10 years.

Norway to contribute 900 troops to UNIFIL

OSLO (R) — Norway would continue to contribute some 900 troops to the 7,000-strong United Nations international peacekeeping force in Southern Lebanon (UNIFIL) should the Security Council decide to extend its mandate on Thursday, Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Stray said Tuesday. Speaking to reporters following a government meeting, Mr. Stray said U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar would be privately informed about Norway's decision. It would have to be formally ratified by the Norwegian parliament's foreign relations committee early next week, he added.

Castro's 'killer to be' surrenders to FBI agent

PALM BEACH, Florida (R) — A man who said he had a bomb and wanted to go to Cuba to "kill Castro" held a small commuter plane at West Palm Beach airport for two hours Monday night before surrendering to a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent, airport officials said. FBI sources later identified the detainee as Arthur Blankenfeld, 49, of Largo, Florida. They said he was being questioned at a nearby police station.

King Fahd orders Saudis to donate \$5m to UNICEF

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has ordered the kingdom to make a \$5 million donation to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for relief in Lebanon, the official Saudi Press Agency reported Tuesday.

Jonathan Randal reports from the detention camp at Ansar in Israeli-occupied Lebanon

Israelis detain thousands in occupied Lebanon

The mother, fiftysix and with a handkerchief on her head in the fashion of Shi'ite Muslim women, said nothing. Her taxi driver said nothing.

Her friend, travelling with her in the uniform of the Lebanese militia of Major Saad Haddad — which is paid, armed, and provisioned by Israel — summoned up his most eloquent arguments. "I know her son, he is a good man, innocent," the militiaman said. But the Arab-speaking Israeli military policeman standing at the gate of the prison camp just kept repeating, "Mammouh" meaning "forbidden". "But I fight alongside your army, and I tell you he's innocent," the militiaman insisted.

The Israeli policeman again said "Mammouh, Mammouh," and finally the militiaman, the driver and the mother got back into the taxi and drove back down the dusty, unpaved road.

They were neither the first nor doubtless the last Lebanese or Palestinians to come to the gates of this detention camp and inquire if their relatives were among the thousands detained by the Israelis since they invaded Lebanon on June 6.

If anything, fewer families appear these days—word has

spread since the camp was put into operation last week that the Israelis allow no personal visits.

Israeli detention of Palestinians and the conditions in which they have been held—first in Northern Israel and now in this still-under-construction camp in Lebanon—have become subjects of controversy. For more than a month after they began taking prisoners in Lebanon, Israel declined to authorise customary prison visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross, causing the ICRC to set aside its traditional discretion and to drop public hints indicating its displeasure.

Now, new questions about the camp at Ansar have been raised by an abrupt and unexplained suspension by the ICRC of those visits for three days, and by accounts of the conditions inside the camp coming from youths recently released from Ansar and from other accounts.

A request from the Washington Post bureau in Jerusalem to visit the camp with an Israeli escort officer was at first turned down. Then was prohibited without an escort officer and permission from the Israeli government. The Israeli blitz has changed the face of the region. There appear to be

virtually no Palestinian men between the ages of 16 to 60 free in southern Lebanon. Many of those who have not fled elsewhere have been detained in the Ansar camp, for which the Israeli government last week assigned a limit of 7,000 prisoners.

After the ICRC publicly hinted at its concern over Israeli delays in allowing detainees to be visited, Red Cross representatives were allowed into Ansar. By July 22, they had interviewed 2,059 detainees. But on that day, for the first time in its association with the Arab-Israeli conflict stretching back to the late 1940s, the ICRC took the initiative to interrupt the visits.

In keeping with the tradition of public discretion that has enabled them to work with both sides through a number of wars, no reasons were provided for the decision. The visits were resumed on July 26 after what Frederick Steinemann, the Geneva-based ICRC press officer dealing with the Lebanese war, described as "technical difficulties" at the camp.

Experts familiar with ICRC regulations speculated that serious overcrowding of prison facilities or possible refusal by the detaining authorities to permit

private interviews at the prisoners' place of detention would result in a suspension of interviewing.

The exact number of detainees at the camp is not known, but present estimates suggest that it has reached the 7,000 limit. Recent bus traffic has suggested that the camp, which is being expanded, may end up housing as many as 10,000 detainees—or 1,000 more than the Israeli authorities have acknowledged they held earlier last month.

The youths said they had been driven up from the northern Israeli high-security detention centre at Megiddo sitting on the floor of buses, their hands over their heads, and being made to shout: "Bark like the dogs you are," and "Long Live Begin, Long Live Sharon."

As difficult as conditions were at Ansar—before the Israeli authorities apparently took the corrective action that led to the resumption of interviews—the fate of the families waiting for the detainees' release is possibly even more worrying. Perhaps as many as 10,000 Palestinians—most of them men—are unaccounted for in the Israeli occupied territories in Southern Lebanon.

— Washington Post

Irish attorney-general resigns after murder scandal

DUBLIN (R) — Irish Attorney-General Patrick Connelly resigned Monday night following the arrest at his apartment of a man who has been charged with two murders.

Mr. Connelly, 55, said he resigned because of the embarrassment the incident has caused the government and added: "My involvement in this case is entirely innocent."

He quit as the government's chief legal officer when he met Prime Minister Charles Haughey after returning from holiday in the United States.

Mr. Haughey said in a statement that Mr. Connelly was a "kind compassionate man" and that he accepted his departure with regret.

The affair has shaken Mr. Haughey's minority government.

Bishops ask Argentine leaders to restore democracy

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine Catholic Bishops have urged the military government to deal with the disappearance of thousands of people missing since a crackdown on leftist guerrillas in the 1970s.

The bishops, at their annual conference, also asked President Reynaldo Bignone's government to lift the state of siege in force since 1976.

In a statement Monday night, they said: "It would be a great contribution to restore demo-

cracy, for the government to take effective steps to solve the serious problem of the missing people, prisoners without trial, those who have completed their sentences and are still in prison...to inform (about their fate) and release them."

Many of those missing are believed dead but successive governments have refused to comment on their fate.

The bishops also condemned guerrilla activity although this has now practically disappeared.

Turkish national assembly approves draft constitution

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military-appointed national assembly Tuesday approved in principle a much-criticised draft constitution under which the country can return to elected government.

Members of the consultative assembly will now debate the 200-article draft clause by clause to produce a final document for approval by the ruling five-man national security council and presentation to the country in a referendum set for November.

The draft was approved in principle by 135 votes to one despite criticism in the assembly that it envisaged a potentially repressive

system with an over-powerful executive presidency.

The proposed constitution provides for a president to be elected for seven years by a single chamber parliament, itself elected by universal suffrage for five years. The president would have the power, in times of emergency, to rule by decree and curb personal freedoms.

Political commentators said the fundamentals of the draft would almost certainly survive as assembly members were reluctant to risk delaying the promised elections for a new government by spring 1984.

Rebels claim Somalia suffered major losses

NAIROBI (R) — Guerrillas fighting to topple Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre say they have killed 2,500 troops in clashes inside Somali territory in the past six weeks.

Radio Kulmis, clandestine mouthpiece of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF), said in a broadcast monitored here Monday night that 4,000 Somali troops were wounded in the clashes.

The report was viewed with scepticism by Western diplomats familiar with the area who argued that there was little proof that fighting on such a scale had taken place.

A guerrilla spokesman said that "the SDSF has finally crushed Siad Barre troops which in recent weeks tried to recapture the liberated villages of Balamale and Galdogob" and other areas. He said rebel losses were 57 dead and 97 wounded.

Somalia has blamed the fighting on troops from Ethiopia, its longtime foe, but the Addis Ababa authorities say only rebels.

Kenya striving to recover damages caused by unsuccessful coup attempt

By Andrew Hill
Reuters

NAIROBI — Just over a week after an aborted military coup, Kenya is counting the cost of damage to property and to a reputation for stable democracy almost unrivalled in turbulent Africa.

Traffic jams and busy streets, the outward signs of normality, have returned to the capital. Yet many Kenyans say their faith that coups which toppled other African governments "couldn't happen here" has now been sorely shaken.

The Aug. 1 rebellion, ill-equipped and poorly-planned as it was, climaxed eight months of unusually strident domestic politics during which radical government critics were detained without trial after criticising, often in clandestine pamphlets, the management of a steadily worsening economy.

President Daniel arap Moi's pro-Western government recently changed the constitution to legalise the one-party system which has been in power since independence, in what Western diplomats regarded as a sign of increasing sensitivity to criticism.

The question being asked in Western chancelleries last week was how deeply would the shock waves from the thwarted insurrection penetrate an establishment admired both in Africa and elsewhere for two decades of steady economic growth and political stability.

Few Western envoys have ready answers, but there is broad agreement that the attempted coup and the political disquiet that preceded it will affect government and business thinking for some time to come.

Having cracked down on civilian dissent in a manner unprecedented since the early days of independence from Britain in 1963, the Kenyan government found itself challenged on Sunday, Aug. 1, by the air force, a quarter from which it least expected dissent, Western diplomatic sources say.

While the identity of the coup leaders and their eventual aims remain shrouded in mystery and confusion, the naivety of their revolt was clear in the lack of transport, fuel, arms and manpower at their disposal, the sources said.

Lack of transport
Without tanks or overwhelming numbers, men apparently believed that popular dissatisfaction with the worsening

economic situation and envy at the wealth of the ruling elite would be enough to create a popular rebellion.

The airmen forced the national radio station to broadcast in the name of the "national redemption council" that the government had been overthrown and with it corruption, detention without trial and hardship and urged the population to celebrate.

The call went unheeded in the sense it was meant. Thousands of Kenyans, including students, took to the streets to join the airmen in an orgy of looting which businessmen estimate cost one billion shillings (\$100 million).

Hours later the army had retaken control. Some two thousand airmen have since been arrested out of a total force of about 2,500.

Western diplomats say there is no evidence that the airmen had any political link or expected support from any other quarter of the armed forces. Nor is there any suggestion that there was any tie between the young air force troops and any underground civilian group.

But the similarity between the rhetoric of the redemption council in the few hours that it broadcast

President Moi pledged earlier this year that when his term as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ended this month he would concentrate on domestic politics and many Westerners interpreted his promise to mean a further crackdown on dissent.

Western diplomatic sources say that the attempted rebellion could hasten and intensify that crackdown, particularly among the students whom President Moi has accused of fomenting unrest with "imported foreign ideologies."

President Moi can argue that the measures taken against dissidents before the rebellion proved that they were not adequate, diplomats suggest.

Four university lecturers were detained under government security laws before the insurrection as well as a former radical member of parliament, George Anyona, whose name was linked in press reports to attempts to form a Socialist Party in opposition to the ruling Kenyan African National Union (KANU).

Two lawyers have also been detained and former member of parliament Oginga Odinga, a veteran radical also linked to the embryonic opposition party, has been expelled from KANU and has had his passport withdrawn.

But President Moi might also reckon that a further crackdown against dissent would blight the country's international image and place Kenya in the mainstream of Africa's more repressive governments, the diplomats say.

Since the commodity boom of the mid 1970s peaked, Kenya's coffee and tea exports have reaped less foreign exchange.

Increasing bills for fuel and imported goods combined with world economic recession have put the economy in deep trouble.

"Jailed dissidents breed more dissent, particularly if times are hard," commented an official of an international aid agency.

"To keep his Western friends, especially the banks, Moi has to keep Kenya open."

The West has hitherto been ready to help Kenya, a trusty friend in an unpredictable region and there are no signs that it will abandon a long-standing ally, diplomats say.

One imponderable in assessing the next two years is the reaction of the country's thriving business community of Indian sub-continent origin, to which many of the pillaged shops and businesses belong. Resentment against the "Wahidi" is widespread.

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nationally and the language of clandestine dissent pamphlets which have circulated in recent months escaped few diplomats or informed Kenyans.

The broadcasts especially attacked government corruption, a favourite charge of Leftist dissidents.

University students

President Moi, whose normal public broadcasts vary between the avuncular and the statesmanlike, blamed the uprising on junior air force men and dubbed the affair, "a serious form of hooliganism."

Speaking in an unusually subdued voice to the diplomatic corps, his eyes fixed on the script in front of him, the Kenyan leader said the air force looters "had ready collaborators, their agents from the University of Nairobi and lawless elements."

Already a target of government criticism this year for a series of campus upheavals, the university was closed and students sent back to their home villages until further notice.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES R. GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A763 ♥KQ95 ♠Q843 44
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass 3 ♠ Dble Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Your side should have at least game, and even slam is not inconceivable. But in which suit? You should not make the choice unilaterally. By cue-bidding four clubs, you give partner the option of picking the suit, and you can support any one that he chooses.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KJ94 ♥842 ♠1094 ♠QJ7
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 NT Pass Pass 2 ♥
Pass Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—There are four possible choices: a bid of two spades; a raise to two no trump; a double; or a pass. The first three are aggressive actions, which are stabs in the dark and could result in possible large minus scores for your side. Despite the fact that your side has a combined count of at least 23 HCP, we suggest you pass — then apologize to partner for your timidity if you defeat two hearts badly. When you don't know what to do, the conservative action usually yields more points in the long run.

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠QJ98 ♥Q82 093 ♠J874
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Dble Pass 1 ♠
Pass 2 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

A.—Partner's auction shows a hand worth almost a two no trump opening bid. He surely has the equivalent of 21 points and you have six. Simple arithmetic solves the problem. Bid three no trump.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q84 ♥87 ♠AQ5 ♠AQ82
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—You could play it cute by bidding three diamonds, but that could easily get you to the wrong spot. We think the choice is between three spades and three no trump, and we prefer the latter. With so much of your strength in diamonds, no trump seems like the logical spot. In addition, your tenaces in the minors will be protected from a potentially damaging opening lead.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A1087 ♥A9652 0984 ♠6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Since you have a five-card heart suit and a mild fit with partner's suit, your hand rates a move toward game. Bid two spades. That suggests game, while pin-pointing your side strength. If you simply re-raised to three hearts, partner won't be able to judge how well the hands fit, and he could raise you to a hopeless game — or pass when it's cold!

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠754 ♥AK ♠AKQ10 ♠AJ93
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Partner's jump describes a hand of near opening bid strength with a good spade suit. Since a new suit by you would be forcing, you could start a slam try by bidding three clubs. But really all you are interested in is the quality of partner's spades, so we suggest a jump to five spades. A bid over game here can only ask partner to continue to slam if he has excellent trumps.

Handwritten signature: محمد علي